



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

## BEEF DURHAMS AND MILCH DURHAMS.

It is now nearly thirty years since we were instrumental in introducing into Maine, not only the first thoroughbred Durham short horn, ever came into the State, but the first one ever introduced into New England, "Young Denton."

This Bull was imported by Stephen Williams, Esq., of Northboro', Worcester County, Mass., through his brother Samuel who was at that time a banker in London. After Mr. Williams had used him for several years in his herd he sent him to us. He stood in Kennebec and in Somerset counties. We kept him carefully until he died of a natural death, (of old age,) in the place where we then lived, in Stark, and his bones were laid on the banks of the Sandy River.

But farmers at that day little appreciated the advantages which the introduction of such stock offered them, and we got more ridicule than thanks for the trouble, to say nothing of the expense, attending it. The chief objection was, that they were too large for the yoke, would require too much food to make profitable milk, and were good for nothing for milk.

It was in vain that we assured them that the Short Horns were excellent for milk—that careful and shrewd breeders of them in England had paid particular attention for years and years to this point of character in the breed. They wouldn't believe us, and so we had to content ourselves with what little we could do by our own unaided efforts, and we believe we stood the storm with a fair share of fortitude and equanimity.

"Time proves all things," says the old proverb, and now, after a whole generation has passed away, we have the satisfaction of seeing that many farmers of Maine acknowledge the correctness of the position then taken. The children of some of those who spoke slightlying of the Durhams we then had, are now willing to pay hundreds of dollars for a Durham calf, in full proof that the money thus paid will be a profitable investment.

When our worthy friend Jess Wadsworth, of East Livermore, concluded to embark in the enterprise of breeding thoroughbred Durhams, he adopted the same views that we held, viz: that there were two strains of Durhams. Those adapted for beef only and not great for milk, and those that were good milkers, and when dry, fair feeders. He accordingly looked out for breeders of the latter kind. His first purchases were made of Paoli Lathrop, Esq., of South Hadley Falls, Mass., who was then and still is known as a judicious and experienced breeder.

In a private circular which he communicates to those who apply to him for stock, he very briefly and explicitly states the course he has pursued and is still pursuing, in regard to breeding, as follows: It will be seen that Mr. L. took his first start from Young Denton—the very bull that some of our farmers in Maine thought so highly of.

"It is well known that a large portion of the short horns, both in this country and in England, have been bred without reference to their milking properties, but solely with reference to the shawls. In commencing breeding short horns, now eighteen years ago, it was my purpose to combine milking properties with fine symmetry and aptitude to take on flesh, and I believe I can safely affirm that no breeder in this country or in Europe, has surpassed me in combining these three most important characteristics in a single animal. I claim not to have improved their dairy properties, for the animals which I most fortunately employed at the outset, were admirably adapted for my purpose in this respect. I do claim, however, that I have perpetuated this important requisition without deterioration, and at the same time greatly improved their symmetry, and augmented their size, as might naturally be supposed, by an infusion of the Bates blood. For the milking properties of my herd, I have been mainly indebted to the Williams importation. Among the animals with which I commenced breeding, were five cows and heifers of this tribe, three of which were bred by the late Stephen Williams, and two of the direct progeny of his imported bull, Young Denton, and the cow Arabella, all of which were remarkable milkers. This strain of blood has been widely disseminated, and I have never known or heard of but a solitary instance where an animal of this tribe has proved an inferior milker. On the contrary, many of them have exhibited this property in a most remarkable degree. Within the past year, a purchaser from me in 1852, reports the yield of his cow in milk at 33 qts per day, and another purchaser, the yield of butter at more than 15 pounds a week.

At the risk of re-inflicting upon my brother short horn breeders what they already know of this Williams tribe of short horns I will give you a brief account of them.

About the year 1820, Samuel Williams, then an eminent banker in London, sent to his brother, Stephen Williams, of Northboro' in this State, the bull Young Denton, (963) and the cow Arabella, by North Star, (400.) He purchased them of John Wetherell, a breeder of much eminence, who derived his original breeding animals in whole or in part from Charles Colling; among them was the celebrated bull Comet, (165) purchased at Colling's sale, in 1810, at 1000 guineas, of which he was one-fourth owner. It should be remarked, however, that Mr. Wetherell always rejected the strain of blood in Mr. Colling's herd, known as the Galloway alloy. Mr. Wetherell was a cotemporary breeder with the two Collings, Thomas Bates, Hutchinson, (who was both banker and breeder,) Mason at Chilton, and others eminent breeders. All the five breeders here named, I believe bred from the same strains of blood, and it was to Mr. Mason that the late Earl Spencer, then Lord Althorp,

was indebted for his large and valuable herd. From the fact that the dairy properties of the cow were considered at the period of this importation of greatly more importance than the value of the carcass, (the value of beef then not being half its present price,) and from the additional fact that the London banker was sensible of the wants of his brother, that he was located on a New England grazing farm, the presumption would seem to be conclusive, that the most important element taken into consideration, in selecting these animals, both by Mr. Williams the purchaser, and Mr. Wetherell the high minded breeder, was their value for propagating animals for the dairy, and well has their judgment been realized.

I am now using the superior Bates bulls Kirkleavington (1164.) 610, and in a former number of the Albany Cultivator, I find a statement of George Vail, Esq., (his breeder,) that his son, Lady Barrington, 3d, won the prize at the Show of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Auburn in 1846, and at the Rensselaer County Fair the same year; that her yield of milk was 22 qts. per day, and Mr. Vail adds, "I have now four cows and heifers of this tribe, and three of them which now give milk, are all good milkers," and this fact corresponds with what Mr. Bell (the friend and tenant of the late Mr. Bates) says about this family of short horns. "The reason why I think so much of the Barringtons is, they have plenty of hair, are good breeders and most excellent milkers, qualities that many short horns do not possess. But they afford a protection to a multitude of birds, that otherwise would not inhabit our fields."

If we could not die and be forgotten, let us do something worth remembering." And what can thousands do better to perpetuate their names, and to tell future generations they once lived, than to plant trees? J. W. P.

Cornish, Sept. 1, 1857.

## For the Maine Farmer.

THE APPLE TREE QUESTION.

Mr. EDITOR.—I should like to ask your correspondents, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Sears, a few questions upon the subject they are discussing.

In your investigations into the causes which kill apple trees, have you noted any difference in trees that have been mulched, or highly manured with strong manure, and trees not so treated?

Prof. Mapes has stated that barn yard manure is injurious to trees, but, so far as I have seen, not told how it affects them. Have you noticed anything to convince you that an excess of strong manure, placed under the tree, or spaded into the soil, had any effect in causing the fruit to drop prematurely from the tree? My opinion is, that mulching and manuring as practiced by many persons, have done much to produce short crops, and to kill trees. The object of my present writing is to call the attention of fruit growers to this matter. PHILLIP MORRILL.

Glenburn, Aug. 24, 1857.

## For the Maine Farmer.

## QUERIES.

Mr. EDITOR.—Editors are expected to know almost everything, so we ask them questions.

GRAPES. I have a vigorous, thrifty grape vine, that has blossomed full for a number of years, but has never had a single grape set, notwithstanding rigid pruning and abundant manuring. Can it be grafted to advantage? If so, how and when? (1)

BEEFS. I wish to raise honey for my own use, but am entirely unacquainted, both with the theory and practice. A little practical instruction as to the beginning and carrying it on in the most economical manner, would be very acceptable.

What Manual on Bee-Keeping do you consider the best for learners? What do you think of Gilmore's system? (2)

BEETS AND CARROTS. I am trying this year, for the first time, to raise some carrots, on a patch, say 2 rods by 5. I find it has cost me much labor to thin and weed them—much more, seemingly, than beets. Can you tell, from experience, which is the most profitable to raise for stock—and what kind of beet is best? (3)

Minot, Me., Sept. 4, 1855.

## YANKEE.

NOTE. (1) Wait in spring till the vine has put out a few leaves, and then graft by splice, or wedge grafting.

(2) You will find Langstroth's a good work to be had of C. M. Saxton & Co., N. Y. Quinby's "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping," is also an interesting and instructive work. Gilmore's system is an ingenious mode of employing a great stock of bees to pack into combs whatever sweets you feed them with. To carry it out in full, a man must make it his whole business to attend to them.

(3) We have formerly raised both beets and carrots—tried a lot of beets this year, but failed, from late sowing and wet ground. We prefer beets—say Mangold Wurtzel—either the red or yellow. They should be sown early in the season, and have a rich soil, made light and moist by deep plowing and thorough working. ED.

DRYING SWEET CORN.

As you are luxuriating this month in that delicious compound, succotash, remember the dearth of next winter, and lay in a generous supply of this impasted article.

The beans will take care of themselves well enough, but the corn requires skill to evaporate its water, and leave behind in the kernel its sugar, starch and gum, and those essential oils which lend their charm to the dish of corn and beans. Take the corn when in its best condition for this purpose. If too old upon the stalk, it will be too old next winter when dried. Juicy, plump ears, when the milk is richest, should be selected. They may be dried in the green state or boiled and then dried. In either case scrape the corn from the cob and dry upon sheets in bright sunny weather, and finish off in pans in the oven, or over the stove. When the drying is once commenced, the evaporation should be kept up until it is finished. Sweet corn, sourced in the drying, is ruined.

## For the Maine Farmer.

## DEATH OF FRUIT TREES.

Mr. EDITOR.—There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the cause of so many fruit trees dying the past season. Some regard it as the effects of the cold winter; others the severe frost in the fall. Perhaps some trees might be affected by the latter, but to the careful observer, there are marks in almost every orchard in this vicinity, of the cold and severe weather of last winter. Our old orchards present an aspect which could not be the effects of the fall freezes. Many of the large limbs of our largest trees are dead; and, indeed, some of them that leaved out last spring have since died. And the universal enquiry is, what shall we do?—so many of our trees die from the effects of the cold, insects, etc., etc.; and many that commenced the fruit culture with spirit, have abandoned it altogether. But the answer to the enquiry "what shall we do?" is obvious. Plant more trees every year than you lose. A man who owns land should make it a point to plant more or less fruit trees every year; yes, we should plant a certain number of trees every spring and fall; and we should teach our children that it is an imperative duty—a duty which we owe to the present and future generations.

Hundreds of apple trees might be planted upon every farm, in places where they would not in the least encumber or inconvenience the farmer. All the fence about the field should be thickly set with fruit trees; and they will not only flourish and yield ample compensation for all our labor, in fruit, but they afford a protection to a multitude of birds, that otherwise would not inhabit our fields.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN



AUGUSTA.  
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

The stockholders of this road held a meeting at Brunswick, on the 29th ult. The Tribune gives the following report of the business transacted:

The act permitting the extension of the road around into Canal street, Portland, was adopted, and the President was authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the municipal government of that city. A committee, consisting of Mr. Hoskins of Gardner, Judge Rice of Augusta, and Frederic Gardner of Gardner, was raised to make an examination of the financial affairs of the road for the last three years, to report at some future meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the holders of the 2d mortgage bonds was held at the same place. The committee appointed at the last meeting to make an examination of all demands on the road claimed to be prior to the bonds of 1852, made a voluntary report. Some time ago, a petition to the Legislature for amending laws to provide against possible vacancies in the board of Trustees, and also to make more perfect provision for calling bondholders' meetings. Adjourned till October.

With regard to the extension of the road, in Portland, the Argus states that the following arrangements for the use of Canal Street were agreed upon by the committee to whom the subject was referred, as follows:—

The Kennebec & Portland and York & Cumberland Railroads, jointly and equally are to have the use of 15 feet of the most southerly side of Canal street for the purpose of laying their track, for the next five years. If, at the expiration of that time, they have not laid their track in the street, then the Railroad Companies are to widen the street to the width of 100 feet and to have the privilege of using the street for their railroad track, for a further term of 20 years. These arrangements may be changed or modified, before being reported to the City Council.

The Portland Advertiser of Thursday states that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the laying of the K. & P. R. R. track round the city to the P. S. & P. R. R. depot will be completed by the 10th or 15th of next month.

We understand that an arrangement has been concluded between the Railroad Company and the owners of the steamer Eastern Queen, whereby passengers will be ticketed from Boston or Lowell to any station on the K. & P. and S. & K. Railroads between Gardner and Skowhegan. Passengers are put aboard the cars at Gardner, without extra expense, and the fare is considerably cheaper than by railroad the whole distance. Tickets are also sold to return by the same route. This will prove a great convenience to the traveling public, and we hope they will avail themselves of this mode of reaching Boston, to their own and the companies' profit.

## CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

Some alterations have been made in the time of holding some of the County Fairs in Maine, and some further additions to our list sent in, as follows:—

Cumberland, at Portland, Oct. 21, 22.

(Oration by Chas. J. Gilman, of Brunswick.) Penobscot & Aroostook Union, at No. 3, R. 5. Oct. 8.

Washington, at Pembroke, Sept. 22, 23.

York, at Saco, Oct. 13, 14.

The farmers of Mercer have also determined to hold a Town Show. We have received the following account of the proceedings at a meeting of the farmers of Mercer, to take into consideration the subject of a cattle-show:

Mr. Alvina Whitcomb was chosen Chairman, and B. C. Goodwin, Secretary.

It was voted to hold the show on Thursday, Sept. 17th, opening at 10 A. M.

The following committees were appointed, to report through the Me. Farmer:

On Oxen—David W. Smith, M. F. Waugh, Josiah Gordon.

On Steers of all ages—S. B. Walton, Daniel Kimball, Jr., Stephen Curtis.

On Horses—David Kimball, John D. Curtis, William H. Curtis.

On Draught Oxen—George Gow, James C. Field, M. F. Waugh.

Incidental Committee—Simeon C. Holbrook, Jess W. Blaisdell, K. J. Snow.

Marshal—Capt. Daniel Elliott.

Messrs. Alvina Whitcomb, S. B. Walton, and D. W. Smith, were appointed a committee to give notice of the Show.

The meeting then adjourned.

The town of Mercer has all the material for making a fine show, and we hope the attempt will prove most successful. We think town shows should be more general than they are. A new interest in agricultural pursuits is awakened by them, and they give the farmer an opportunity of informing himself of what his brother farmers are doing, and enjoying a pleasant holiday, at the same time.

NARROW ESCAPE. Our fellow citizen, Col. Darius Alden, met with a narrow escape at Yarmouth Junction, on Tuesday of last week, which is thus described by the Portland Advertiser:

As the trains on the K. & P. Railroad halted at Yarmouth, on Tuesday last, Col. Darius Alden of Augusta, who was on the up train, stepped into the down train to speak with a friend. While he was in one of the cars, the train started; as Col. Alden came out to leap on the platform he missed his footing and was thrown (as the spectators thought) directly under the wheels of the moving car. As he fell, however, his presence of mind caused him to turn from the wheels and "hang the platform;" he thus escaped with some bad bruises and a sadly damaged suit of clothes.

GREAT FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION. A great firemen's celebration was held at Worcester, Mass., last week. Upwards of seventy fire companies were present, with their machines. At the trial for the prizes, fifty-seven companies contended. The first prize, \$300, was won by the Torrent, No. 5, of Manchester, which played 180 feet perpendicular. The Torrent is a Hunneman tub. Four other prizes were awarded—all won by Hunneman tubs. It was a great time for the firemen.

FIRE. The house of Nathan C. Hallett, on Factory Hill, was discovered to be on fire, on Monday forenoon last. The flames had made such progress that it was found impossible to save the house. The furniture was mostly removed. Loss, \$700; insured in the Lincoln Company, Bath, for \$500.

APPLES—APPLES. Last Wednesday, Mr. Harrison G. Clark, of this city, laid on our table some nice fall apples, of a pleasant sour flavor, which rapidly disappeared before the jocund attacks of some half dozen hungry tykes, who take this occasion to express their acknowledgments for the treat they enjoyed.

NICE POTATOES. Our thanks are due to Mr. Lyman Whittier, of Vienna, for a liberal donation of very nice potatoes, which he calls the Snowball potato. The seed originally came from Vermont.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

**A NEW BOOK.** Messrs. Wentworth & Co., of Boston, are about publishing a work from the pen of Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, of the Harvard Church, entitled "The Young Woman's Friend; or, the Duties, Trials, Loves, and Hopes of Woman." Mr. Eddy is the author of "The Young Man's Friend," "Angel Whispers," and several other works, which have had a large circulation. We presume this new work will prove equally popular. We shall notice it more particularly on its appearance.

**NEW MUSIC.** From the large music publishing concern of Oliver Ditson, Boston, we have received the following pieces of new music:—"Butter Song"—words by Tennyson;—"Oh, say not we soon can forget!"—song, by D. D. Griswold;—"Ask me no why thou weepest!"—duet, by R. Guyott;—"The Dashing Galop," and "Invitation Polka"—instrumental. We have also received, same publisher, specimen sheets of two new musical works—"Church and Home," a collection of sacred music, and "The Western Bell," a new collection of gildes, quartettes and choruses. Mr. Ditson has recently removed to more commodious quarters, on Washington-st. Any of the popular music of the day, opera, scientific music, etc., sent free of postage, on receipt of price.

**ART JOURNAL.** We have received No. 5 of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, for September. Numerous improvements are announced for the volume commencing with the next number. The subscribers to the Art Association receive, for \$3, a splendid steel engraving, "Manifest Destiny," the Art Journal, one share in the distribution of works of Art, and a season ticket to the Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, New York. Instead of the engraving and the Art Journal, the subscriber has his choice from any of the \$3 magazines. C. L. Derby, Actuary, New York.

**CHINESE SUGAR CANE.** We have seen some patches of this new plant growing in this city, and within a few days it has begun to head out. It stands from six to ten feet high. Mr. H. Williamson of Starks, informs us that he has some which measures 8 ft. 9 in., as it stands, and 10 ft. 11 in. at the ends of the leaves. The season has been rather cold to give it a fair trial with us. From other parts of the country, we have favorable reports. Mr. Jas. F. Hyde, Newton Centre, Mass., writes as follows to the Traveller, under date of Sept. 1:—

"The Chinese sugar cane is very promising, notwithstanding its cold, unwholesome season, thus far, and the cracking of umbelliferous roots. It is already over eight feet high and growing very fast. The panicles are beginning to appear. I am in hopes to be able to make syrup and sugar from it in three or four weeks; and if no untimely frost comes, I think I shall not be disappointed. I am making ample arrangements to fully test the cane for all the purposes to which it seems adapted. I have procured a large mill, kettles, etc., and expect in a few weeks to be able to show to the public the results of my experiments."

**AN OLD SETTLER GONE.** Mr. Richard French, one of the first settlers of Cornville, died on the 30th of July last, at the age of 84. He was a native of South Hampton, N. H. In the spring of 1793, he married Miss Abigail Collins, of Salisbury, Mass., with whom he moved to Cornville, where he had previously purchased a lot of land, made a clearing and erected a small house. The town was then literally a wilderness, blazed trees being the only guide, for many miles, to their new habitation. Here they reared a family of five children, three of whom, son and two daughters, still live. Here, for upwards of half a century, they lived, in the enjoyment of all domestic happiness, until about a year since, when Mrs. F. was removed by death. Now there is nothing here, and never has been to any amount, but farming. But when there are farms all round, like one in the town of Rangeley, which the owner himself told me in June last, (and he is none of your boasters,) he raised 60 lambs, and sold lamb and wool for \$271. This is one of the towns in Maine, (and there is scarcely one in which it is not so,) where money has been, is now, and always may be made by farming. A large proportion of the farmers here are perfectly independent. Their farms, buildings, furniture, carriages and pocket-books show it. Some who had made themselves rich by farming, hearing the great stories about the West, have sold the homes of their own creation, and been West to find some better world. They have looked in vain for it, returned wiser than they went, bought their homestead back at an advance upon the price for which they sold, and with the conviction, no doubt, that "there is no place like home."

Another evidence, that this town is a place where money may be made, is the fact that quite a number of men have in a few years accumulated from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and then removed to other towns. Another evidence is the village and the amount of business which is done in it, in this town. No inland village can be thriving and wealthy, unless the farmers around are thriving. There must be something to which to trade,—there must be something to sell, or else a class cannot prosper by trade, and mechanical pursuits.

There must be ship building, or manufacturing establishments, or lumber, or mines, or foreign trade, or fisheries, or something of the kind, to furnish business to the professional man, the trader, or mechanic, or else they cannot prosper. Now there is nothing here, and never has been to any amount, but farming. But when there are farms all round, like one in the town of Rangeley, which the owner himself told me in June last, (and he is none of your boasters,) he raised 60 lambs, and sold lamb and wool for \$271. This is one of the towns in Maine, (and there is scarcely one in which it is not so,) where money has been, is now, and always may be made by farming. A large proportion of the farmers here are perfectly independent. Their farms, buildings, furniture, carriages and pocket-books show it. Some who had made themselves rich by farming, hearing the great stories about the West, have sold the homes of their own creation, and been West to find some better world. They have looked in vain for it, returned wiser than they went, bought their homestead back at an advance upon the price for which they sold, and with the conviction, no doubt, that "there is no place like home."

Phillips, Sept. 1, 1857.

**NOTE.** In the last Farmer a correspondent at Canton corrects some of my errors relative to Canton Point. I always aim a literal correctness in my communications, involving matters of fact, but a stranger is always liable to be misinformed, or to misunderstand. In the matter of the burying ground, my recollection is distinct that I was told it was private property, and it was being sold, not leased. The Spanish Government is at length to make out the title to the land.

It is evident that the Spaniard has been greatly taken in by the tales of Indians, although nearly up to date. They began to reason that it was hardly probable that the British Commander in Canada would send his first expedition of Indian allies in the war against them, and besides there had been hardly time from the 16th of June, when war was declared, to the 4th of July, to make the necessary arrangements. Thompson had gone off with his party to the interior, and at the end of the month he was returning to the coast. The Spaniard, however, remained to the last moment, and was evidently anxious to have the Indians sent to him. The English General, however, had been informed of the Spaniard's movements, and had sent a force to intercept him. The Spaniard, however, had been greatly taken in by the tales of Indians, although nearly up to date. 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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



### ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 30th ult., bringing dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult., the following contains everything of importance by this arrival:—

### GERALD BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings were wholly unimportant.

The recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, &c., in various parts of England, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days preceding the Atlantic's departure, so that the effects of the rains would be much abated.

The mail steamer for India, to sail on the 19th August, would take out about a million pounds sterling in silver. Gen. Windham is a passenger.

**FRANCE.** The Fete Napoleon, on the 15th of August, passed off well, although the out-door amusements were marred by wet weather. The Emperor granted pardons, commutations or reductions of punishment to 1420 prisoners.

A Paris letter says the Government will demand of England the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and gives some indications on the subject have already passed between Count Walewski and Lord Crowley.

It is believed that the conviction of Ledru Rollin would bring him within the provisions of the extradition treaty.

It is added that Ledru Rollin has already left, or intends to leave for the United States.

The Daily News indignantly protests against the sacrifice of a political exile.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News mentions the deportations from Marseilles of Gen. D'Orgoni, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November.

It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war.

**PRUSSIA.** Great anxiety was felt at the continued fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of Bujanovo, Province of Bouyan, 350 out of 420 houses, were burnt, rendering 2000 persons homeless.

Russia. It has been resolved to make a reduction of 30,000 in the Russian Imperial Guard.

The government was engaged in equipping a flotilla, destined for the China seas.

### LAST ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at New York on Wednesday, with dates three days later than the above. Her news is interesting. We make the following summary:—

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.** Capt. Hudson, of the U. S. steamship Niagara, writes to the Navy Department at Washington, as follows:

"At the moment when the cable parted a pressure of three thousand pounds was suddenly exerted by a person temporarily substituted for the engineer, and the ship was driven from the deck; and this, too, while the stern of the vessel was down in the trough of the sea, in one of those heavy swells the magnitude of which any one who has crossed the Atlantic must be acquainted with. In addition to the enormous strain already on the cable, several miles of which must have been at that moment in existence, with a pressure upon it which it was necessary to sustain, the application of the brakes was necessarily ruled out."

It was shown that the cable worked with remarkable regularity, that the sheared strands were easily spliced, and that the new connection was made without difficulty.

Yesterday the locomotive works of Bresen,

Kneeland & Co., in Jersey City, in which about the hundred men were employed, suspended work. It is to be observed that this is the failure of Western railroad companies, who were their customers, to make payment in the present embarrassed condition of finance.

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The experiments of connecting the wire in mid ocean were successfully tried in 2000 fms. on one, during a heavy sea. The engineer's report details the progress of paying out until the accident occurred. The machinery only requires some slight improvement. The cable is everything that can be desired, and the engineer has greater confidence than ever to the final result.

**GREAT BRITAIN.** The master, chief and second mates of the ship Marsha and Jane, of Sunderland, have been sentenced to death at Liverpool for murdering Andrew Rose, a seaman, by cutlass, ill-treatment and brutal usage.

Orders had been received at Plymouth to prepare for receiving the U. S. steam frigate Niagara in Key West, should it be necessary. Vice Adm. Sir John Beresford Reynolds visited the Niagara on the 18th, and in the evening entertained Capt. Hudson and the officers of the frigate at dinner.

GENERAL ITEMS. A telegram dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those Ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied with the formation of his new Ministry, and that until the Cabinet is reconstructed diplomatic intercourse cannot be resumed.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 13th announces that a small force took place on the day before, against the Jews, and even the Christians were massacred. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

Official confirmation had been received in England of the murders of the African travelers, Dr. Vogel, and Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineers.

The Russians were to have been defeated by the British in the battle of the Kursk. They lost six guns and 610 men, against the Jews, and even the Christians were massacred. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S WHARF. At Portland the Great Eastern's wharf is progressing; and the large hotel (it would not be unworthy of New York) is looking forward to completion next year. The meeting of the merchants, business people, and chief property owners of the city, and seemed unanimously in favor of Canada possessing the territory, planting her institutions in it, and gradually developing its resources.

The speeches were characterised by expressions of attachment to the imperial government; but the audience had manifestly made up their minds that British America must and ought to be controlled by British Americans; that foreign monopolies are bad in principle, and injurious to any country; and that the Hudson's Bay Company neither civilizes nor promotes civilization; and that the Hudson's Bay Company, however literally to push back advancing humanity, by whose margin the old Baron de Castine was wedded to the romantic scenery of North America, and on whose bosom the English fleet in our Revolution, found a safe and spacious retreat.

Correspondence of the London Times of Commerce.

**THE MORNING IN CAMP.** The annual three days' camp meeting of the Latter Day Saints commenced on Friday 27th ult., at Honesdale, New Jersey, and continued through Sunday. A brass band from Trenton was present on Sunday, the members of which were Latter Day Saints. Speeches and exhortations were made by W. J. Appleby, President of the Mormon Church of the Eastern States, by A. M. Cannon and T. B. H. Stoenhouse, his counsellors in the church, by Peter Clinton of Salt Lake, and Mr. Almon G. Hulley, his son.

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By telegram from Trieste we learn that Mr. Murray had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

The Muse.

From the N. Y. Post.

**NOBODY'S SONG.**

To thinking just now of Nobody,  
And all that Nobody's done,  
For I have a passion for Nobody,  
That Nobody else would own;  
I bear the name of Nobody,  
For from Nobody I sprung,  
And I sing the praise of Nobody,  
As Nobody else has sung.

In life's young morning, Nobody  
To me was tender and dear;  
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,  
And Nobody was ever near;  
I was petted and pampered by Nobody,  
And Nobody brought me up;

And when I was hungry, Nobody  
Gave me dinner or sup.

I went to school to Nobody,  
And Nobody taught me to read;  
I played in the street with Nobody,  
And to Nobody ever gave heed;

I recounted my tale to Nobody,

For Nobody was willing to hear;

And my heart it clung to Nobody;

And Nobody died a tear.

And when I grew older, Nobody  
Gave me a helping turn;

And by the good aid of Nobody  
I began my living to earn;

And thence I courted Nobody,

And said nobody's I'd be,

And asked to marry Nobody,

And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudged along with Nobody,

And Nobody cheered my life,

And I have a love for Nobody

Which Nobody has for his wife.

So here's a health to Nobody,

For "Nobody's now in town,"

And I've a passion for Nobody,

That Nobody else could own.

NOBODY.

A BATH.

Summer! Summer, with the golden crown!

Thou comest o'er the woods with fiery feet;

The white-skinned Naiads languidly lie down

Amid thy sultry heat.

O! now to bathe in some sweet marble fountain

In those fair gardens Epicurus founded:

Where in bright streamlets icy waters mount,

By myrtle trees surrounded.

Or in a bath which old Boccaccio

Made famous to the world with gentle cadence,

Wears off with sunless waists and cheeks aglow,

Came Florentine fair maidens.

But no! we have the sea, the flashing sea,

And thread the wide expanse of silver sands;

We hear old poet Ocean chanting free;

And then—go home and dine.

HALF A LIFE-TIME AGO.

From Dickens' Household Words.

HALF A LIFE-TIME AGO.  
IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER IV.

The vehemence with which Susan Dixon threw

herself into occupation could not last forever.

Times of languor and remembrance would come

—times when she recurred with passionate yearning

to past days, the recollection of which was

so vivid and delicious, that it seemed as though

it were the reality, and the present bleak bareness the dream. She smiled anew at the magical

sweetness of some touch or tone which in memory

she felt and heard, and drank the delicious cup

of poison, although at the very time she knew

what the consequence of racking pain would be.

"This time, last year," thought she, "we were

writing together—this very day last year; just

such a day as to-day. Purple and gold were the

lights on the hills; the leaves were just turning

brown; here and there on the sunny slopes the

stubble-fields looked tawny; down in a cleft of

yon purple slate-rock the beck fell like a silver

glistening thread; all just as it is to-day. And he

climbed the slender swaying nut-tree, and bent

the branches for me to gather; or made a passage

through the hazel copes, from time to time

claiming a toll. Who could have thought he

loved me so little?—who?—who?"

Or, as the evening closed in, she would allow

herself to imagine that she heard his coming

step, just that she might recall the feeling of

exquisite delight which had passed by without

the due and passionate relish at the time. Then

she would wonder how she could have had

strength, the cruel self-piercing strength, to say

what she had done; to stab herself with that

stern resolution, of which the scar would remain

till her dying day. It might have been right;

but, as she sickened, she wished she had not

instinctively chosen the right. How luxurious a

life haunts by no stern sense of duty must be!

And many led this kind of life; why could not

she? O, for one hour again of his sweet company! If he came now, she would agree to whatever he proposed.

It was a fever of the mind. She passed through

it, and came out healthy, if weak. She was

capable once more of taking pleasure in following

an unseen guide through brier and brake.

She returned with tenfold affection to her protec-

ting care of Willie. She acknowledged to her-

self that he was to be her all in life. She made

him her constant companion. For his sake, as

the real owner of Yew Nook, and she as his

steward and guardian, she began that course of

careful saving, and that love of acquisition, which

afterwards gained for her the reputation of being

miserly. Still she thought that he might regain

a scanty portion of sense, enough to require some

simple pleasures and excitement, which would

cost money. And money should not be wanting.

Peggy rather assisted her in the formation of her

parimonious habits than otherwise; economy

was the order of the district, and a certain de-

gree of respectible avarice the characteristic of age. Only Willie was never stinted or hindered

of anything that the two women thought could

give him pleasure for want of money.

There was one gratification which Susan felt

was needed for the restoration of her mind to its

more healthy state, after she had passed through

the whirling fever, when duty was as nothing,

and anarchy reigned; a gratification—that some-

how was to be her last burst of unreasonableness;

of which she knew and recognized pain as the

severe consequence. She must see him once more

—herself unseen.

The week before the Christmas of this

memorable year, she went out in the dusk of the

early winter evening, wrapped up close in shawl

and cloak. She wore her dark shawl up to her

chin, putting it over her head in lieu of a bon-

net; for she knew that she might have to wait

long in concealment. Then she tramped over the

wet fallow-path, shut in misty rain for miles

and miles, till she came to the place where he

was lodging; a farm-house in Langdale, with a

steep stony lane leading up to it: this lane was

entered by a gate out of the main-road; but off them

the leaves had fallen, and they offered no conceal-

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

# NEWSPAPER.

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### Dutcher's Dead Shot.

EATON's Deadshot dust to fumigate the air, every time you light a candle, or sweep the room, at every sweep of the broom.

Using Corrosive Salts in Dead Shot—*See in Alcock's*

It remains a long time wherever applied, and is sure death to insects.

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The subscribers, having purchased the exclusive right to sell

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of the several counties set against their names, take this method

in calling the attention of the public to the merits of this rod.

**THE WHOLE BEDBUG TRIBE.**

Great article is sure to be counterfeited and imitated.

It has been so with this. Its unexampled success has brought

into general use, and is now well known to be a great success.

Inquire for DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT, and see the name of C. W. ATWELL, Debden's Block, north of Market Square, Portland, General Agent for Maine. Sold by all dealers in this city, and throughout the country.

**W. WHITMAN'S CELEBRATED TWO HORSE POWER AND UNRIVALLED PATENT SEPARATOR & CLEANER,**

which received the First Premium and Diploma at the State Fair in Portland, October, 1856.

THESE properties is now the largest manufacturer of these

machines at the Old Stand in Winthrop.

They are now powerfully furnished to furnish a greater power.

**MACHINERY, THRESHING AND CLEANING.**

These machines have been in constant use for the last twenty years, and the number of them constantly and rapidly increasing, until those that are now in use.

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This has been extensively used in the Southern and Western States, Canada, Australia, California, and many other places.

This illustrates the improved insulator, which is made of glass rings, secured by iron bolts screwed into the building. But

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The rods are turned round after one side is worn.

The rods are also much stronger than any other kind.

This is the greatest improvement ever made in Thrasher Cylinders. This Cylinder is used in no other machine, and is the best and most powerful cylinder in the market.

It is made of very valuable improvements on Separator and Cleaner, giving a much larger surface for the same power.

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